

# THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, MARCH 8, 1858.

**TRANSIENT ADVERTISERS** will please bear in mind that their advertisements cannot appear in this paper until first paid for in advance. This rule will be strictly carried out, without respect to persons. No name for either the Daily or Weekly Journal, will be entered on our list without payment being made in advance, and the paper will in all cases be discontinued when the time paid for expires. Oct. 23, 1857.

March term of the County Court for New Hanover county commenced its session here this morning, and will hold for two weeks. James T. Miller, Esq., presiding.

We learn from a telegraphic dispatch received here this morning dated New York, March 8th, that the Steamer Europa arrived on Sunday morning, and reports Cotton 3 1/4 better; Spirits Turpentine advanced to 40c in London, and 38c in Liverpool. Sales of Spirits in New York to-day at 49 a 50 cents per gallon.

**KANSAS AND THE LEONCOMPTON CONSTITUTION.**—It is argued by the opponents of the admission of Kansas as a State, under the Leoncompton constitution, that this constitution is not in accordance with the wishes of a majority of the people of the territory. Now, grant that it is not, for the sake of the argument, and what is the result? Suppose that, in accordance with the constitution of North Carolina, (and the law organizing the territory of Kansas bears the relation to the people of that territory until a State constitution is formally) a convention were called to form a constitution, and no restrictions were placed upon this convention as to how it should submit this constitution formed by it, or whether it should submit it at all, and this convention were legally called under the organic law, and its members chosen in accordance with the provisions of that law, and the results of the labors of that convention were submitted under the latitude given it by its election, we respectfully ask, whose business would it be outside of North Carolina? If it were in the power of every legal voter to vote for the legislature that called that convention—if it were in the power of every legal voter to vote for the members of that convention—what power would those who did not vote have to call in question or to stigmatize as illegal the actions of those who did exercise the right open to all? There are some eleven hundred legal voters in the town of Wilmington. Suppose an election held for any purpose within the powers granted to the town under its act or acts of incorporation, and less than a majority, or less than the whole number of voters, should choose to exercise the elective franchise, would that invalidate the election?—If it did, the present Commissioners of town would have no legal authority, for they received much less than a legal majority of all who might have exercised the elective franchise. If it did, the town would not be in any way bound for any subscription which it has made to any public work, or for any purpose whatsoever, where the question of subscription has been submitted to the popular vote.

But who dreams for a moment that it is so? The maxim of the law is, that no man shall take advantage of his own wrong. If persons in Kansas, or elsewhere, could invalidate an election by their own neglect to go to the polls, then we would be without Governors in half of the States, and without a President of the United States; for Mr. Buchanan did not receive a majority of all the votes that could have been polled in a sufficiency of the States to have elected him. The whole machinery of government would be stopped, if we took as the expression of opinion, not the actual votes polled, but the actual number that we think might have been polled, had the voters who did not come to the polls not been recent to their own duty, and openly rebellious against the law under which our expression of popular opinion is asked.

Who doubts that the present Commissioners of the town of Wilmington have been legally chosen? Who will contest the legality of their acts because they did not receive five hundred and seventy-five votes, a majority of all the votes which possibly could have been polled?—The argument brought against the action of the Leoncompton convention is just about as well-founded as the argument against the validity of the acts of the Commissioners of the town of Wilmington within the limits of their chartered powers.

We are getting a little in arrears with our contemporaries, and must try and bring up our way—To begin:—The Wilmington Herald and the Fayetteville Observer say that, if the Journal is right in arguing that the question of the distribution of the public lands is a mere electioneering hobby, having nothing to do with the office of Governor of North Carolina, Free Suffrage is also an electioneering hobby, in the same connection, and the Journal ought to have denounced the one as well as the other.

Now, let us say this much, that when in a recent article on State Politics, &c., we commented upon the very meagre powers granted to the Governor of North Carolina, we did so with the view of directing the attention of our Democratic readers to the really important point—the Legislature. Let us say farther, that, in our opinion there is really no parallel between the strictly State question of Free Suffrage, which the Governor could, at least, recommend to the Legislature, and the question of a distribution of the proceeds of the public lands, which he might, indeed recommend, but over which the Legislature of North Carolina could have no jurisdiction. The same reasoning will apply to State improvements, &c., &c. As for being trustworthy upon the Southern question, we think no man ought to be put forward for any office at the South who cannot be depended on. This is above and beyond all party.

The Observer appears to regard everything from us as a way of warning upon Mr. McKee. We give to Mr. McKee, and the various squabbles for men, far less consequence than the Observer seems to think. Mr. McKee is not a real mantle at which we, as-foes, feel impelled to gore and butt. He is simply a politician on the wrong track—simply one man, and no more.—Our arguments or speculations include him in the mass with those upon whose co-operation he leans, and whose fate he must share. Whether our speculations or arguments agree or disagree with those indulged in or advanced by others is not a matter of concern to us. If they accord with our ideas of right, with the principles and usages of the Democratic party, and are calculated fairly and properly to advance the interest of that party, we are satisfied.

Our neighbor of the Herald is quite uncomfortably disposed towards Senator Biggs. *Carthago delenda est* is the burden of its references to that gentleman. It doesn't like him at all. It will have it that Mr. Biggs is not the man, he is not smart enough to suit the Herald—that seems to be the main point. Now, Mr. Biggs is just as smart as he used to be, and we see no use in our discussing his abilities. It is no new issue. We have spoken of Mr. Biggs before, and we see nothing to gain by going into that subject again. Mr. Biggs was known to the people before the Journal or Herald had an existence, and the general verdict has been made up long ago, and Mr. Biggs has survived all the attacks made upon him.

Mr. C. G. Davenport, Editor and Proprietor of the Northern Express, offers that paper for sale. He states that the paper has a good circulation and an extensive advertising patronage. Attached to the establishment is an excellent job office with a good run of work.

And we must confess that we have no sort of affection for this thing of cut-and-dried arrangements, like that hinted at by the Tribune, when it speaks of the getting out of Gov. Bragg, who, the Tribune says, was written to month before-hand, &c.—Wilmington Journal.

The Journal is mistaken in saying the Tribune stated that Gov. Bragg was "written to month before-hand, &c." The Tribune, in its article of the 24th of February, says no such thing. Neither did the Tribune "hint" that Gov. Bragg was nominated in 1854 as the result of "cut-and-dried arrangements." The "hint"—the charge by implication that the Tribune was the case, comes from the Journal, and not from the Tribune. We have only to say, and we feel it our duty to say, that the charge is unfounded, and is unjust towards both Governor Bragg and the Senior Editor of this paper. There were no "cut-and-dried arrangements" to nominate Gov. Bragg in 1854, but he was freely, fairly and unanimously nominated as the Democratic candidate without any "arrangements" by the Senior Editor of the Standard, or any one else, so far as we know. He does not, as the Journal "hints," owe his present position to the State to any "cut-and-dried arrangements" in 1854.

The precise language of the Tribune is this: "We feel also warranted in saying that Mr. Holden did more to secure the nomination of Gov. Bragg in 1854, than any other ten men combined in the State. We believe our information is correct, that it was at the solicitation of Mr. Holden that Gov. Bragg first consented to run if nominated. This was some months previous to the assembling of the Convention which did nominate him."

Now, we trust the desire of the Standard for verbal accuracy is fully satisfied. We think the Standard would have been a little nearer the mark if it had forborne to say "the Tribune in its article of the 24th of February uses no such language." The Tribune did not use the very words attributed to it, but it did use "such language," and it is merely a quibble to say that it did not. The Tribune distinctly says that months previous to the assembling of the Convention which nominated Gov. Bragg, he had been solicited by Mr. Holden. What is the difference whether Mr. Bragg was written to or talked to? None that any plain man can see. In place of "written to" substitute "talked to," "winked at," "telegraphed," "signalled"—anything you please, the fact remains unchanged. We have no doubt the information of the Tribune is correct—no more than we have of its source.

The Standard adopts its own tone of reply to us, which it is perfectly welcome to do, and we do not complain since we are not disappointed, but we forbear replying to it in the same tone, as it is not in accordance with our habitual tastes or our present wishes. We have only to say and we feel it our duty to say, that the assertion that we hint injustice to others and charge it on the Goldboro Tribune, is—well, we will not violate the courtesies of life by saying what we think it is, but it is certainly not in accordance with fact.

We have no disposition to say one unpleasant word to our friends of the Tribune or our contemporaries of the Standard. We feel satisfied that the Editors of the Tribune cherish feelings of equal friendship towards us. We will not permit ourselves to say or do anything that we can avoid calculated to disturb the harmony and good feeling of the Democratic party which is a free republic, not an autocracy nor a council of ten.

We totally repudiate any idea of doing injustice to Gov. Bragg, and it is useless to try to create the impression that we do. We want to do justice to no one, and we confess that we want no one to do injustice to us. We want to indulge in no hard feelings towards any one, but we mean to speak candidly and openly; and, if that be wrong, we are incorrigible. We hate to employ harsh language, especially to our Democratic brethren, but we equally hate to have it applied to us. We will provoke nothing of the kind, nor even retaliate when, in justice to ourselves, we can avoid doing so.

## The Next State Convention.—The Warrenton News.

The Warrenton News has not looked carefully at our proposition with respect to the mode of voting in the next Democratic State Convention. It says, that proposition is to take the vote in Convention by the Democratic majority in the several counties. It is not so—it is that the delegates from each county shall cast the whole number of votes polled in their respective counties for the Democratic candidate for Governor at the last election. This is no innovation upon Democratic usage. If the News will take the trouble to examine, it will find that the same plan of voting has been adopted in the Congressional district in which that paper is published, and that Hon. L. O. B. Branch was nominated under that rule. The same rule prevailed in the Convention that nominated Hon. Warren Winslow.—We ourselves introduced a resolution for its adoption, and it passed *unanimously*. There cannot, in our opinion, be any reasonable objection to such a rule, none that we can see, unless from motives which we will not even think about in connection with a Democratic Convention.

We will say a word about what the News calls the public discussion of the claims of the rival candidates for the Governorship. We shall only call the attention of the News to a communication of the 5th instant, headed "All is Fair in War," the writer of which abuses H. C. Jones, a young member of the bar, calls him a striker for Judge Ellis, &c., besides sneering incidentally at "one hundred and fifty other small lawyers," and all because Mr. Jones chooses to prefer Judge Ellis to Mr. Holden, and because the correspondent of the News was disappointed, that he (the correspondent) could not persuade the people of Cartersville to make a recommendation of Mr. Holden exclusively. Surely it cannot have come to this; that men are to be denounced because they choose to have preferences of their own.

We pretend to no position or authority in the Democratic ranks—we pretend to no right or power of communication, we do not presume to call any of our contemporaries to account—we merely take the liberty of suggesting to some of our Democratic friends, that perhaps it might be better to avoid asperities and denunciations as much as possible. Somehow we have a sort of notion of our own, that these things are unprofitable.—Now, perhaps this deluded young man, H. C. Jones, may honestly prefer Mr. Ellis to Mr. Holden. If this be a crime, we must charitably suppose that H. C. Jones, although "a small lawyer," was ignorant of the statute "in that case made and provided," and although ignorance of the law excuses no man, still, it may pass as an extenuating circumstance, and, in connection with his youth, etc., form good ground for extending to him the benefit of clergy.

The Special Committee of the House appointed under the resolution of Mr. Harris, of Illinois, charged with the investigation of Kansas matters, held its last meeting on Wednesday night, when it adjourned *sine die*. The vote on adjournment, we presume, the same as that on all other questions arising in the Committee—8 to 7. A report has been adopted by the same vote and will shortly be submitted on behalf of the majority. There will probably be two other reports. One from Messrs. Harris and Andrian, Anti-Leoncompton Democrats, and another from the Black Republican members of the Committee. Mr. Douglas and his friends begin to find their position much less comfortable than they had supposed. They feel less confident, more worried and not a little disappointed. They find that they may be able to do harm, but not to profit by it—they may be able to disturb the Democratic party, but not to build themselves up.

A LOSS.—Freeman Hunt, Editor of the Merchant's Magazine, died at New York on the morning of the 3d inst. This is a real loss. Hunt's Merchant's Magazine is an institution—it is at the head of the commercial publications of the world, and so acknowledged to be. Whether it can maintain its high position, now that the head and hand that started and guided it [are withdrawn], is another question.

We are not fond of medicines ourselves—never were since our young days, when they used to give us castor oil and tell us it was honey. But our associate is a married man, with a family—he tries to make fun of us because we haven't one—but, upon the whole, we think the joke is not altogether against us these hard times. At any rate, he got a family medicine chest this week from Dr. Brudley, which, if people will use such things, we must acknowledge to be a capital affair. It is in every respect handsomely got up, with cases containing bottles filled with all the usual domestic remedies, put up in the handsomest style, with directions for their use, scales and weights for apportioning doses, &c., &c. We think the whole affair came to about \$25, and really we hardly know how it could have been gotten up for that. It is complete, and the drugs, as put up by the Dr.'s assistant, Mr. L. B. Erambert, may be implicitly relied upon, for no man understands his business better.

Seriously, we think such a chest would be found to be a great saving in every family, and we recommend it, not in the way of a puff for the seller, but of information to our readers.

THE SPRAY.—We ought to have noticed sooner, as a matter of public interest, that the U. S. Mail Steamer Spray, Captain John B. Price, has commenced running regularly between this place and Smithville. She leaves, as yet, only twice a week, Monday and Friday mornings, returning the following mornings, but in summer will run oftener, as often, indeed, as the business and wants of the community may justly require. The running of the Spray to Smithville is a great public convenience. It is not simply a business arrangement—it is an institution—that ought to be sustained. Besides, we can say, for the benefit of strangers, what old passengers already know, that Captain Price is a clever, accommodating and gentlemanly man, and those who go with him will be made as comfortable as the law allows.

FIRE.—The alarm of fire yesterday (Sunday) morning, between eight and nine o'clock, proceeded from some out-buildings in the rear of the residence of S. B. Kahweiler, Esq., on Front street, near the Presbyterian church. A frame cow-house and servants' rooms were burned down. The fire started in the cow-house, where no fire is ever used, and the presumption is that it must have been set on fire. The loss must be about four hundred dollars. But for the prompt exertions of the fire companies, the fire must have proved very disastrous.

At the annual meeting of the Wilmington Chamber of Commerce, the following members were elected officers for the ensuing year:—Edw. Kidder, President; Edw. Savage, 1st Vice President; W. W. Pearce, 2nd Vice President; Rob't. G. Rankin, Secretary and Treasurer; Alfred Martin, T. C. Worth, S. N. Martin, W. H. McRary, Donald McRae, Committee of Arbitration; J. R. Blossom, Member of Committee of Appeals.

The following is from the very courteous Chief Operator at this point:

WILMINGTON, MARCH 6th, 1858.

MESSRS. FULTON & PRICE:—The following is state of weather at the several Offices on our line this morning, at 8 o'clock and twenty minutes:

New York city, clear and very cold.
Philadelphia, " " " "
Baltimore, " " " "
Washington city, " " " "
Petersburg, " " cold.
Raleigh, " " " "
Richmond, " " " "
Goldboro', " " " "
Kingsville, " " " "
Columbia, " " " "
Charleston, clear and pleasant; Ther. 42; Wind N. E.
Savannah, clear and cool.
Mobile, clear and pleasant.
Montgomery, clear and pleasant.
Mobile, mild and pleasant.
Gainesville, clear, mild and pleasant.
New Orleans, clear; Ther. 57; Wind S. E.

Yours respectfully,

FRANK CLANCEY.

## Steamer Burnt and Lives Lost.

MOBILE, March 3.—The steamer *Eliza Battle*, was burnt near Demopolis, on the Bigbee River, on Monday last, and thirty-five lives lost and 1200 bales of cotton destroyed. Many were frozen.

## Free Negroes from Africa.

NEW ORLEANS, March 3.—The House of Representatives of this State has passed a bill authorizing a company already organized to import 2,500 free negroes from the coast of Africa, indentured for not less than fifteen years.

## From St. Thomas.

NEW YORK, March 4.—Late advices received at this port from St. Thomas say that the yellow fever is raging there. The old American house of Rigley & Hall had suspended. The harbor was full of vessels, but there was no freight.

DEATH OF COM. PERRY.—A dispatch from New York announces the death of Com. Matthew C. Perry, of the United States navy, which event took place in that city yesterday morning. The deceased was a native of Rhode Island, and entered the navy March, 1809, about forty-nine years ago. During that long period he served his country with great efficiency and honor, and but a few years ago carried out successfully the expedition to Japan. Over twenty-five years of his life were spent at sea, and sixteen more on shore duty.

PERSONS EMPLOYED ON BRITISH RAILROADS.—A return of the number and description of persons employed on the railways of the United Kingdom on the 30th day of June, 1857, has just been published, by order of the House of Commons, on the motion of Mr. Lowe, M. P. The length of line was one hundred and thirty-two thousand nine hundred and forty-two miles, (for the whole of the United Kingdom,) and the total number of stations amounting to three thousand one hundred and twenty-one; it appears that there were employed on such railways two hundred and twenty-one secretaries and managers, twenty-six treasurers, one hundred and fifty engineers, one hundred and thirty-eight superintendents, one hundred and ninety-eight stockporters, two hundred and one cashiers or accountants, nine hundred and ninety-seven inspectors or time-keepers, two thousand four hundred and seventy-one station masters, four hundred and four ticket collectors, one hundred and fifty-five draughtsmen, eight thousand seven hundred and twelve clerks, one thousand three hundred and thirty-five firemen, three thousand five hundred and sixty-four drivers, three thousand five hundred and forty-four assistant drivers or firemen, three thousand seven hundred and sixteen guards or brakemen, twenty-one thousand three hundred and thirty-seven artificers, three thousand two hundred and sixty-three switchmen, one thousand nine hundred and ninety-eight gate-keepers, two thousand three hundred and forty-nine porters or watchmen, seven thousand and ninety-one porters or messengers, eight thousand two hundred and sixty plate-layers, twenty-five thousand two hundred and eighty-five laborers, and two thousand eight hundred and eighty-five persons in miscellaneous ways. The grand total number of employees on the open railways of the United Kingdom, at the end of June, 1857, was one hundred and twenty thousand nine hundred and seventy, whereas the grand total number of the employees, a list of whom has just been given, was one hundred and ninety thousand six hundred and sixty.

On three thousand one hundred and ninety-three miles of unopened railways, there were employed at the end of last June forty-four thousand and thirty-seven persons, so that the average fullness of the empire required the services of one hundred and fifty-three persons per mile of railway, and ninety-nine persons of all grades and capacities. Of those employed, one hundred and sixteen thousand six hundred and thirty-four were in England and Wales, twenty thousand one hundred and seventy-two in Scotland, and sixteen thousand eight hundred and ninety-one in Ireland.

A NEW IDEA, AND A GOOD 'UN.—Brown tells us an anecdote which he heard on a recent visit to one of the Western States, of a witty lawyer who, in ridiculing the decisions of a certain Judge (who was in the habit of deciding wrong rather more than half of the time) said:—"If he would toss up a copper and say, 'heads for plaintiff, tails for defendant,' his chances to decide justly would be at least equal, which, on the whole, would be pretty fair judicial success; but the old fellow is so infernal cunning, that he actually violates the doctrine of chances!"—Post.

For the Journal.

A CARD.

WILMINGTON, N. C., March 6th, 1858.

I decline to make any reply to the labored article in the Wilmington Herald of yesterday. Although that article is nominally an editorial, I think there is internal evidence that it was written by some one not officially connected with the Herald office, and whose name is not known to the public. Certainly, whatever disclaimer may be made, the spirit of the article is personally unbecomingly, and, although I do not allege that there is anything offensive in the article, I cannot consent to carry on a controversy with one whom I regard as an anonymous correspondent. If the writer will sign his real name, the public can better judge of his true motives, and decide whether the object of the article be to redress a grievance, or to assail the present administration of the Road.

WM. S. MULLINS.  
Pres't W. & M. R. Co.

## Trade at Manchester.

The following is an extract of a letter received from one of our Manchester correspondents, by the last Steamer, dated Liverpool, Feb. 5. The writer is the head of one of the largest and most extensive manufacturing concerns in England.

"It is not surprising that many persons in the United States conclude that British manufacturers are making a profit, because they go on selling Yarn and buying Cotton. I will tell you the reason why they do this: To work a Mill short time is attended with serious consequences. In the first place, your fixed capital remains idle, working or not working. Second, the most expensive hands, such as mechanics, joiners, &c., will be paid full wages. Third, machinery requires a certain degree of heat, night and day, to keep it in good working order. Therefore, fourth, you cannot shut up your Mill three days and work three days without a considerable expense; nor can you work five hours a day at the same cost per hour as ten hours.

"The fact is, no one can calculate the loss attending short time. If the Mill be shut up entirely, then the loss can be ascertained, and it is considered the most desirable plan, and attended with the least loss; but if the Mill be shut up, the work people go elsewhere, or are thrown upon the Poor rate; and then there is no rent coming from the cottages, which generally belong to the Mill.

"If property is assessed for the purpose of relieving the necessities of the poor, varying from five to twenty per cent. If the hands have nothing to do they get into bad habits, or perhaps leave the neighborhood, and I can assure you good hands are very valuable. To put the case in a very few words, it is proved by experience that it is better to work full time, with a certain loss of one-half penny per lb. on low numbers, on the average, than to consume time and money in short time, and so the loss is three quarters of a penny per lb., so that if there be no better demand for our productions, or if Cotton does not come down, you may look out for short time ere long, for you may depend upon it spinners and manufacturers have been pretty well cleaned out of spare cash the last three months, and have little left to fall back upon.

"We have had few failures, it is true, because all, or a great majority of the Cotton trade is paid for in cash—say for Cotton, cash in 10 days, allowing 3 months interest; for Yarns, cash in 14 days, allowing 3 months interest; if sold to manufacturers, cash in 1 month, allowing 3 months interest; Cloth, cash in 1 month, allowing 3 months interest. When Yarn or Cloth is sold to London or Liverpool, it is generally drawn against at 3 months. India houses require six months. I have omitted to say, in the proper place, that a spinner or manufacturer cannot very well afford, in these times of competition, to lose his connexion for his produce; if he does so some neighbor perhaps takes it up, which is not very agreeable, because it would show a want of talent or a want of means, which no one owns to willingly. There is also great jealousy in some of our large districts. One will say, I won't go to short time unless—does; I can afford to lose as much as he can. Other large concerns say, 'We must break up the little ones,' and so on. Short time is dreaded about as much as bankruptcy, you must not, therefore, conclude that because the mills are working full time, it is attended without loss. The margin between Cotton and Yarn is less than for some years past—less, by one penny, than when Cotton was worth 9 1/2d—now worth 7 1/2d. This may appear strange to you, but it is true."

## A RARE COPY OF THE SCRIPTURES.—An esteemed

correspondent thus describes a recent discovery of a rare and valuable edition of the Bible:

"The book of Books.—When that good man, Sir Walter Scott, was on his deathbed, and during the hours of reason vouchsafed to him before he expired, as his son-in-law was sitting beside him, he said to him: 'Read me something, John.' He then said, 'Read, Sir Walter? 'Need you ask? There is but one book! read the pious Christian. Mr. Lockhart immediately took up the Bible, and read the 14th chapter of St. John's Gospel. [A copy of this best of Books has been shown to us, and in it is such as we have never before seen, and we will venture to say, few or none of our readers either.] This precious relic is very near four hundred years old, and was printed in Venice in the year 1478, by that fine fellow, as Dr. Dibdin calls him, Francisus Haillbrun. Yet, notwithstanding the four centuries it has been in exercise, the volume is clean and perfect as if it had come from the press last week; the paper is stronger than that of almost any modern book, as white as a fly, and what is a vast desideratum with bibliomaniacs, the margins are usually very wide, two inches all round; its only blemish, and that would be deemed a beauty by many, is three minute worm holes piercing the first five leaves close to the bottom of the margin.

"The book is a small quarto, printed in double columns, and in clear Gothic type. Perhaps one reason why it is in such perfect preservation, may be attributed to its having been originally bound in vellum, the boards secured by brass cables, which, however, were worn; it is now in rich Turkey morocco, the inside lining being of satin, and enclosed in a cedar case lined with purple velvet, whose outward appearance is that of a volume bearing the late as the treasure it contains, viz: Biblia Sacra, Lat. Venetus. Haillbrun & Bartolomeo, 1478.

"This beautiful and unique relic of antiquity is in the library of Mr. B. Balmanno, of South Brooklyn, and ranges next to a copy of Livy, printed by Aldus, at Venice, in 1555. All hail to Haillbrun, Aldus and all such fine fellows, past or present."

## Singular Case of Infatuation.

A singular case of infatuation was brought to light on Saturday, the victim being Mr. J. Franklin Langley, of Norfolk, Va., who has been swindled out of about \$5,000. It appears that Mr. L. recently arrived in this city, and put up at the Astor House. On Friday last he was met by two girls named Emma Howard and Mary Russell, who inveigled him into a thieving den, kept in the rear of No. 21 Elm street, by one William Howard, where he was kept in semi-stupor state, and fleeced out of nearly all his money. He finally became desperately in love with Mary Russell, and offered to marry her, and she, in consequence, bought her several silks and dresses and a handsome wardrobe, besides several pieces of jewelry.

He afterwards took her to Jersey city, to get married, but the girl backed out, and said all she wanted of him was his presents, and that when she did get married, she wanted somebody besides an old fool. This brought Mr. Langley to his senses, and he found that the girl and her accomplices had duped out of about \$1,800. He had with him except \$8. He then went to the Deputy Superintendent of the Police, and told his tale, and the result was that Howard and one Jack Russell, and the two girls were arrested and locked up to answer a charge of conspiracy. Most of the wardrobe and jewelry which Mr. L. purchased for the girl was recovered, and given in charge of the Property Clerk, but several hundred dollars, which the girl had not come in, is still missing. Mr. Langley is a resident of Norfolk, and is about forty years of age. He recently returned from California.—New York News.

NOTHING NEW UNDER THE SUN.—Solomon was right. And we have additional proof of his wisdom in the following instance:—A lady of a lady's attire, sent from England more than a hundred miles ago. The dress was to be worn at a ball on King George's birthday, and the original invoice is in possession of a great-niece of Gen. Washington, now residing in Hanover county, Va., who consented to have it copied by a correspondent of the Norfolk Argus. It reads thus: A fashionable Laced Cap, Handkerchief, £ 7 00  
A fashionable Brocade Suit, 16 00  
3 pair Stays, 3 00  
1 Blue Silk Petticoat, 2 00  
1 Scarlet Cloth Under Petticoat, 2 00  
1 pair of Blue Satin Shoes, buckled and trimmed, 1 16  
1 pair of Blue Satin Slippers, 1 00  
1 pair of Blue Satin Slippers, 1 00  
A fashionable Silver Girdle, 12 00  
1 Fan, 1 00  
Total, £35 08  
April 16th, 1752.

## Democratic Meeting in Cumberland.

At a democratic meeting held at the Court House in the town of Fayetteville, on Thursday March 4th, 1858, for the purpose of appointing delegates for the County of Cumberland to the Charleston Convention, to be held on the 14th of April, on motion, Hon. Jesse G. Shepherd was chosen President and Jas. W. Strange and John T. Hornsine, Esqs., Vice Presidents. On motion, Col. Wm. Alderman and Wm. Bow, Esq., were requested to act as Secretaries.

The President addressed the meeting in an able and eloquent manner, and explained the object for which it had assembled.

On motion, a Committee of five were appointed by the President to draft Resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting: W. McL. McKay, E. S. Hobbs, Duncan Shaw, J. H. Roberts and Wm. Cade, Esqs., composed said Committee.

The Committee through their Chairman, W. McL. McKay, reported the following Preamble and Resolutions:

WHEREAS, It is proposed to hold a Convention of the Democratic party at Charlotte, on the 14th day of April next, to nominate a candidate for Governor of North Carolina; and whereas we are desirous to be represented in said Convention.

Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting appoint fifty delegates to represent this County.

Resolved, That we approve of the administration of James Buchanan; that his course on the Kansas question—especially his special Message in reference to the Leoncompton Constitution meets our hearty approval.—Firm, decided and conservative in his views, he stands forth the friend of the South, the Union and the Constitution, entitled to the confidence and support of every patriot and lover of his country from any and every section.

Resolved, That the Hon. Warren Winslow as our representative in Congress, by his talents and faithful attention to business, has proven himself a fit representative of this Congressional District,—that the democracy of Cumberland, his immediate constituents who have known him long and well, are proud to say that we approve his course and would delight to see him elevated to a higher station where he would exemplify the characteristic virtues of the old North State.

Resolved, That Cumberland county, always Democratic, has stood shoulder to shoulder, and heart to heart, with the friends of internal improvement in every portion of the State, and for their benefit, and to her injury, has freely taxed her citizens, one-third part of the entire tax of the State, and thus taxed, and thus burdened, she is struggling to complete the canal, and by work of internal improvement that is calculated to develop the mineral resources of the State. She calls upon the State, and appeals to her friends in Convention assembled, to incorporate into their platform, that scheme she has so much at heart—a scheme calculated to make North Carolina the creditor State of the whole Union; swell the coffers of our State, improve our credit rating, make us prosperous at home; carry our commerce to our own ports—place our currency on a solid basis, by making our Banks sellers instead of purchasers of exchange.

Resolved, That our delegates in the convention be requested to press upon their notice the preceding resolution.

Resolved, That we respectfully recommend to the convention the Hon. John W. Ellis, whose purity of character, ability, talent, and devotion to Democratic principles, eminently qualify him for the discharge of the duties of the Governorial Chair.

Resolved, That we recommend to the Democracy of Cumberland and Harriet, to hold a joint convention at Fayetteville on Tuesday, May Superior Court, for the purpose of nominating candidates to represent us in the next general assembly.

The resolutions were discussed by Messrs. W. McL. McKay, Wm. Bow, T. Waddill, J. E. Bryn, and Jno. H. Cook, after which they were adopted.

The following delegates were appointed under the first resolution:

J. W. Strange, J. T. Hornsine, Wm. Alderman, W. Bow, J. Winslow, C. G. Wright, W. McL. McKay, A. Jackson, D. Shaw, W. C. G. Lammie, M. C. Lammie, N. R. Blue, A. Melvin, D. C. Carrie, J. McKethan, E. S. Hobbs, N. Carmichael, H. Stewart, W. Cade, F. N. Roberts, M. J. McDuffie, H. McKethan, T. W. Devane, J. F. Bryan, H. McDonald, R. W. Kinlaw, H. R. King, J. E. Bryn, W. Overby, G. W. Lawrence, H. Gainey, S. Holly, K. Sessums, A. McCaskill, J. G. Cook, D. B. Gillis, P. Taylor, C. Price, D. Murphy, J. H. Cook, J. J. Toler, B. Stimm, C. Monroe, R. D. Gillis, N. Graham, L. Bethune, G. Gos, W. T. Frizell, J. Arey, A. M. Johnson.

On motion the President of the meeting was added to the delegation.

On motion the proceedings were ordered to be published in the North Carolina Standard, and other democratic papers requested to copy the same.

The meeting then on motion adjourned.

JESSE G. SHEPHERD, Pres't.

JAS. W. STRANGE, J. T. HORNSINE, Wm. ALDERMAN, J. Sec'y.

WM. BOW, Sec'y.

## Horrible Affair.

We learn from a correspondent, who has kindly furnished us, recently, with several items of news, that a horrible occurrence was enacted in a place called the Windham Settlement, eight miles from Timmonsville, on the 4th inst.

It appears that this place was one which was resorted to for the purpose of drinking and negro-trading at all times—the Sabbath day not excepted. A committee was formed by the citizens of the District for the purpose of suppressing such places of vice and iniquity. On the 4th inst., about 75 men, armed, went to this place of resort for drinking. The law-breakers had been apprized that the Vigilance Committee, so called, would be there, and they immediately armed themselves for a defence, when one of the desperadoes fired, wounding one of the committee. The fire was returned, killing Caleb Freeman and Abraham Windham, and seriously wounding E. A. Windham and Thomas Windham, who were lying 24 hours after the occurrence. Several others were wounded. Of the Vigilance Committee, one was badly cut, and is supposed to be mortally wounded.—Two others are wounded, but our correspondent did not ascertain whether they were considered dangerous. Dr. Hunter, of Timmonsville, was in attendance at the scene of the dead and dying. A Jury of Inquest was in attendance on the 5th, examining the witnesses in relation to the death of E. A. and Thomas Windham.

The above statement may be reliable, as the gentleman who furnishes it was at the place the day after this dreadful tragedy occurred—saw the dead bodies—also those who were wounded—and obtained his facts from the physician in attendance.—Daily Herald, 6th inst.

RESUMPTION IN SAVANNAH.—The Savannah Republican says: If the redemption of their bills, by specie or its equivalent, be tantamount to a resumption of specie payments, then have our banks in Savannah resumed. We learn from authority, that all the banks in our city were selling exchange from New York, yesterday at a half of one per cent premium, and are prepared to furnish any amount at that price. This wholly supercedes the necessity for the payment of specie. One would take the half per cent to transport it to New York.

We may also add that, for weeks, our banks have not refused specie to bill holders in any case where it was needed, in reasonable amounts for individual convenience; indeed, we believe this had been their uniform practice from the date of the suspension. We have in our mind's eye one of our city banks that has paid over \$50,000 for duties alone.